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FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

SANITY vs. INSANITY.

Insanity, or arberration of mind, is generally considered a disorder to which comparatively few of the human family are subject; and that it seldom if ever exists, except when connected with certain outward and tangible demonstrations—too palpable to be mistaken, and of such a nature as to render the person affected incapable to superintend ordinary affairs, or mingle, with accustomed freedom, in the social circle. What is insanity? It is clearly a loss, not of all, but of one or *more* of the qualities which constitute the reflecting or reasoning principle: and ordinarily, a man may be partially deranged, insane at intervals, or stark mad. The causes which produce this disease are various, differing both in number and strength. It is evident that insanity more frequently arises from a derangement of the affections, than from protracted or arduous mental exertions; and though numerous instances may be adduced, where the too severe trial of the faculties before they had arrived at maturity, has destroyed all energy or originality of thought, it is rarely the case that such discipline results in decided intellectual alienation. M. Esquiral, in his work on the Passions, considered as causes of Mental Alienation, says:—'Almost all the insane committed to my care, had offered some irregularities in their functions, in their intellectual faculties, in their *affections* or feelings, *before* becoming insane; and that often from their earliest infancy. Some were *afflicted* with excessive pride, others with great irascibility; one with frequent melancholy—another with ridiculous levity;—some were remarkable for instability in receiving instruction—others in obstinate application to whatever they undertook; whilst others again were peevish, fretful, discontented, fearful, timid, and irresolute.'

So, then, remember! Never be fretful—never peevish!

But admitting the foregoing statements to be correct, and there is little room for doubt, the question suggests itself as to who may be regarded as *sane*. It is a knotty point, and herein I venture to say the doctors will disagree. It is not the miser, hoarding his pelf, nor the spendthrift in his mid-night revels—it is not the misanthrope, immured in his cell, nor the ephemeral devotee at the shrine of fashion. All these lack some attribute of perfect sanity. According to lexicographers, insanity is madness; and it matters little in what manner it is exhibited. The famous Graham, in one of his lectures on diet and regimen, related an anecdote which is not far out of the way. He said a gentleman in New York, distinguished for his natural endowments, and the eloquent and finished productions of his pen, applied to him for advice as to the treatment for a nervous, crawling sensation upon his back and shoulders, which had rendered him completely miserable. Mr. G. did not advise him, as Abernethy did one of his patients, to 'live on a penny a day and earn it,' but drew up a regular bran bread prescription, which he conjured him to follow. Not long after, the doctor met him, and inquired if he felt any relief from his abstemious course of living—but was astonished to learn that he had not tried the experiment. 'But,' said the nervous man, 'I have tho't of a scheme. I will hire a small room in some snug place, with a bed in one corner, and when I feel these sensations coming on, I will lay on my back, and *do so*' (writhing and shrugging his shoulders, with an appearance of great satisfaction.) How perfectly ridiculous!—how utterly insane!

I close, by quoting a few short sketches from a pamphlet entitled "SCENES IN A MAD-HOUSE," written by a person who had himself been an inmate of one of these institutions. The pictures are drawn to the 'life,' and have just enough of the grotesque and pathetic to give them a zest:—

"There was a lady here, once the ornament of fashionable society, who played beautifully; and she was beautiful herself. As far as I could learn her case, she had 'set her affections' on a 'gentleman,' who, after apparently returning her attachment, married another. Such an outrage did not *break* her heart, but it *bent* it, and it poisoned her mind. She was disposed to be mischievous and spiteful, to tear her robes and her bed-clothes. This disposition was mitigated by doses of salts, and by placing near her a mild and soft-spoken female companion. I never saw this beautiful lady but twice, but that vision of loveliness will not soon fade from my memory.

"There was another noble looking woman, who had met with 'pecuniary' misfortunes, whereby she lost her rank in society. She was as graceful as a fawn, and neat as a dove.—When she walked, she moved with the dignity and state of a queen. Her delight was a splendid parlor and thronging guests. One of the keepers was married while I was a resident, and this 'noble woman' did the honors of the marriage party with infinite elegance and propriety. I have seen many elegant ladies in my day, but never her superior. She had a prepossessing countenance, fine dark eyes and ivory teeth, and she knew the passages to a man's heart. Never were attractions disclosed by glimpses, with more fascinating effect. She said just enough to make you 'long' for more; she looked just enough to make you watch for another glance; she checked a tear in its descent with the rampart of a smile; and her smile faded away like sunset, with gradually decreasing glory, until it languished into the dew of tears. Now this fascinating woman was 40 years of age, and neither 'fat' nor 'fair'; and she was the most high spirited and determined of all the inmates of the house. One afternoon, in summer, she was missing. Search was made but she could not be found. The house was in an uproar. It was supposed she had run away, although her bonnet and shawl were suspended in her room; but her best robe and cap were gone. All attempts to discover her fruitless. The best parlor of the house had long been shut up, and its key suspended on the outside of the door. After some time it was remarked that said key was missing. The shutters of the room were closed, but some one thought he perceived a light, through their openings, within. The door was forced—and there was the lady. She sat upon the sofa. The chandelier was lighted up, the chairs all collected in a semicircle before her, and she was conversing to them—doing the honors of a large party, by whom she supposed the chairs to be filled. Her attitude was elegant, and her language refined and appropriate. But her 'party' was broken up rather unceremoniously, and without the usual forms of politeness, to her excessive wrath and mortification.

"Another aged lady was full of repartee and brilliant imaginations. Her conversation was very amusing; rapid, sparkling and concise.—She knew, everybody and everything; had forgotten nothing she ever knew, or ever saw, or ever heard of. She was pursued by an invincible propensity for *appropriation*. If a thimble was laid down an instant, it was slyly entombed in her *long pocket*. So combs, shoes, pins and needles, snuffers and tray, knives and forks, plates and cups and saucers, all descended into the same capacious prison. She rose in the morning, thin and emaciated in person; she retired at night, with both pockets suffering from a 'plethora.' And it was the duty of one of the attendants to unload her well filled saddle bags, as soon as the 'old offender' sunk into unconscious slumbers. She never missed her 'stock in trade' in the morning, but proceeded immediately, to 'fill up her store' again.

"Let me introduce you to the most noble 'the Lieutenant,' of the armed population of the town of Noplace. He is bald, except a half circle of hair on the back of his round head. His countenance is very red and fiery—his form gigantic and muscular—his manner haughty and defying. You see with what scorn he looks at you, and examines you from head to foot.—How would you like to meet him alone, in a forest? That man is crazed. By disappointed revenge? No. By loss of property or of [illegible] tion? No. By what then? What can be the strange cause? *Love!* Impossible. 'T is true!

At the age of 50 he became enamored of a pretty girl, and more strange still, she returned his affection with ardor. But the Lieutenant was married and had a family; daughters older than herself. Nevertheless, she loved him and he loved her, faithfully—as the event proved. For a time, the affair went on like all such affairs, easy enough. 'It ran,' to use a legal expression, 'on all fours.' She consented to give him a kiss, once in a great while, and very slyly. But he neglected his business—he abandoned himself to the passion. Vexed by the goadings of desire, he attempted to dissipate it by speculations in lands and houses.—He was soon ruined, and so was his mistress.—In the agony of her despair she ran out upon the ice of the river. It was a cold day; she was without bonnet or shawl. She soon found what she sought—an opening in the ice. The current rolled, dark and deep, beneath. There was a sudden dash upon the rushing waters—a plunge! a shriek! The stream rolled along; a bubble rose quick to the surface, broke, and vanished forever. And so had the poor, lost—maniac! The body was found. The Lieutenant attended the funeral. He spoke to no one; but he muttered strange things to himself. He avoided society for a time; then sought it voraciously, and talked wildly and long. His wits were gone! They spoke of the mad-house. He barricaded himself in his room, vowing vengeance. He tried fire; his own funeral pile! They rushed in upon him—bound him, after a desperate resistance, and carried him, sullen and speechless, but looking unutterable wrath, to the mad-house.

The Lieutenant is generally peaceable; but sometimes 'the foul fiend' vexes him, and then he is ferocious. One night he came to the supper table a little intoxicated. He had been out that afternoon, and he had drunk and was mad! He marches up to table, and deposites upon it, one by one, a razor-blade fastened into the end of a cane; a rat-tail file ground down into a stiletto, and mounted into the handle of an old case-knife; and also a huge club, with a knot at the end. He blowed like a porpoise, and seemed to paw the ground like a mad bull. He looked dreadfully formidable! There was a solemn stillness in a room containing fifty males and females. The Lieutenant took his seat before his arsenal. All but himself stood up. The Doctor was confounded, and at his wit's end. There was a still, but general movement from the neighborhood of the desperate man. Another pause! A door slowly opens behind the madman. He hears it not; his attention is fastened on the pallid multitude about him. The door opens, noiselessly—a tall and athletic man in his stockings creeps in—one cat like spring, and he is upon the Lieutenant's back. His grasp is too overpowering to be resisted. The Lieutenant is subdued! he is bound, crying like an infant, and within one minut more, in irons, and dragging to his prison.

"See that mild and pleasing-looking woman, in a mob cap. How heartbroken and subdued in spirit she looks, and how prayerful and resigned. See her, speaking low, and rolling up the whites of her eyes. How holy she looks. Should you believe me, if I told you, that, mad with religious enthusiasm and animal excitement, she is a 'tyrant' in petticoats!—a Yankee 'Elizabeth.' The world is hers! She is not only one of the 'elect,' but the veritable 'Elect Lady'—the 'Bride of the Lamb!' Bow to her reverentially, and see with what condescending dignity, with what a look of protection she returns your salutation. And with what pious scorn she rebukes every expression of levity or thoughtlessness in her presence. Just mention 'her husband' and see how she expresses her scorn, contempt and loathing for the vile worm! Hers is a desperate case. You may overcome wrath, hatred revenge, malice, knavery, profanity—every passion but *pride*; and 'spiritual pride'—the Devil alone has a remedy for that! The woman is lost! If she lived in England, she would be another 'Joanna Southcote,' the mother of the 'Mediator' on his 'second coming.' And she would have her thousands and tens of thousands of disciples, who would purchase cradles for the divine infant, studded with precious stones!—as they did in Old England.—But in New England, where one man or one woman is no better than any other man or woman, they put such magnificent ladies in the—mad-house!

"Let me introduce you to Mr. G——. Why! he has run away! and rejects your acquaintance. How shy he is of every body—how quick he turns his head, & scrutinizes every face and every motion. And how he eats! shovels it down! How intent upon his plate. There goes a whole potatoe, at one vast gulp! There 1-4 lb. of beef! What a voracious fellow!—And yet remark, what a handsome and intelligent countenance. Never was a finer head for the statuary. Poor fellow! what caused his misfortune? *Terror!* One night, when quite young, he went to bed in the dark. He was rather timid, and somewhat afraid of ghosts and goblins; the servants of his father's household had frightened him with ghost stories.—Well; one night he extinguished his light, and jumped into bed as quick as possible;—sinking into slumbers, when a noise buzzed in his ears—something like a groan. Again! and then a hiss. He begins to tremble, when lo! he feels himself lifted up, with the bed on which he lies; slowly, very slowly, he rises! and now he sinks again—sinks! down!—down! He gave one scream, fierce and terrible, and then fell into a swoon. The villain under the bed, (his father's coach-man,) crawls from his concealment, and endeavors to pacify his victim. 'Why, I only meant to frighten you a little!' 'Only to frighten?' Wretch! you have extinguished the light of his reason—forever!

"Behold a 'radical scold,' in her consummation. Mrs. 'Spitfire' now *turns* the spit.—She coruscated some thirty years, like a 'fire-fly;' and made a circle of conflagration about her. Husband took to his heels, and sought the repose of a Western Prairie. Children married off, or 'hired off,' as soon as they came to years of discretion. All people fled from her, as they do from a volcano in eruption.—She, then, (like the scorpion,) for want of a victim, plunged her sting into her own bosom. She made war on herself. She could not endure the incessant discharge; and to deaden her sensibility, *torpified* with *gin*. This was like throwing oil on the fire. It gave her a more rapid flow of ideas; more pungency of venom, and a longer rage, without exhaustion. She exploded; that is, she became so intolerable that 'transportation' was ordered. And now, in the decline of life, she has professed piety; and hiding her ineffectual fires under a veil of sanctity, she only rails against the 'non-elect.' But, to 'professors,' she is as meek—as a tiger on a full stomach!

"Just look,' says a little woman with coarse and vulgar features, 'just look at my trinkets! There's an ear-ring! There a breastpin—good as gold. There's a brass mounted comb! here a finger ring; the stone is a topaz—it cost two shillings, and it was given me by 'a gentleman.' I never wear but only silk stockings, and my garters are elastic wire, set in silk—they say the wire is gold wire! do you want to see 'em? This gown is wrought muslin, but they kept all my best clothes at home, when I came to this academy. Why dont they learn me the pianner? If I could only play two tunes, if I did'nt fix the beaux, then an egg has'nt got two ends! And them tunes should be, 'Robin you dare!' and 'Jesse of Tumble-in.' I can dance and sing—just hear me! 'There was a poor cobbler who lived in one stall!' There now! how's that? hear another—' 'T was late in the evening down by the sea side, and sing Ho!'—Now aint that good? A gentleman, a real gentleman said to me, 'what a sweet face!'—Ah! he was a sweet gentleman!—here! let me whisper in your ear—I wish he was mine! but I know a dozen as good as he. There was another gentleman at ——, who saw me at a ball, and he fell in love with me—oh! how *deep!*—how he sighed—just like a bullpaddock in the bulrushes! But says I to him, 'I'm meat for your betters, Sir.' Says he, 'poor infatuated creature!' Only think of such impudence! 'In fat-uated' indeed, when I was as lean as a rakehead! But another gentleman stepped up, and says he, 'I'm his betters.' And I fegs! he was his betters, indeed. He wore a velvet collar and a shorttailed coat—tippy bob! a black, shining stock, bright buttons, and corded pantaloons. Well, I danced with him once—twice—three times! and he handed me the cake and wine—a dozen times—and says he, 'dip your bill, my sweet bird, into the nectar!' Was not that pretty? Well! he waited on me home, and asked my company. So we sat up together. And we went to ride together, and jigged it round the country, till he had the Sheriffs after him, and so he ran off to Texas! and I—and I—oh! I was sick, and had a terrible time—and I don't know what happend. I heard a little babe cry, and—I heard no more!—but I found myself here.—And now——why! how you look at me! are those *tears* in your eyes? Let me touch them—yes! there is one living soul to weep for me—poor me! let me kiss them off!—the dear tears! for a poor, lost creature!'

"See that pretty, but affected girl, with a scarlet velvet ribbon about her brow. How she minces in her gait; flourishes her arms. What a simper dwells continually about her mouth—and yet her dark eye is fierce. If you speak to her, she rises, gives you her hand, and attempts to lead you out on the floor. Her feet are small and delicate, and she dances with grace and spirit. Yes, and that is all she can do; to that accomplishment she has sacrificed her mind! She was the belle of the ball-room! with her, life was nothing but a dance. 'T was 'down in the middle' her 'up outside,' 'cast off' and 'right and left.' She knows nothing else. But her father failed in business, and then—died. Her mother had died before.—Dancing must give place to labor, hard work; but she could not work, and the mortification of such a change—the rough hand, coarse shoes and homespun robe, were too much for her imbecile mind. It gave way to a slight pressure, and here is the poor girl!—wretched herself—useful in nothing—incapale, cross, and occasionally frantic. How certain the law of nature, that the soil we neglect to cultivate will run to weeds and brambles.

Dec. 30, 1838. C. C. H.

Abstract of the Bill more effectually to prevent frauds in the collection, keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public Revenue, and to punish public Defaulters.

1. That all moneys collected in the District of Columbia by collectors, postmasters, district attorney, marshal, and clerk of the district, court, &c. shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

2. All moneys, whether from customs or any other source, except postages, including all money hitherto collectd by the collector district attorney marshal, and clerk, to be collected by the treasurers of the mints, at Philadelphia and New Orleans, who are also to take and collect all bonds for duties.

3. Cashiers of the customs to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, in lieu of the collectors' clerks hitherto acting as cashiers, who are to take and collect all bonds, and to collect all other moneys hitherto collected by collectors, district attorney, marshal, clerk, &c. except postages. Public receiver to be substitued for land receiver at St. Louis, to collect all moneys, in that district in like manner.

4. Collectors and receivers in all the other districts to collect the money for duties, custom house charges, or lands, and to collect any other money, &c.

5. Collectors at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, to be denominated supervisors of the customs, to discharge the duties of collectors, but to receive no money.

6. Supervisors of the customs, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, within the districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, prohibited from receiving any money.

7. No public money to be retained as heretofore by any officer for any purpose whatever. Every payment and expenditure, of every description, to be hereafter paid through warrants from the Treasury and regular appropriations.

8. Public money to be credited at once to the Treasurer of the United States wherever received, and not as heretofore to be placed to the credit of the collectors and receivers, and each depositary to make returns to the Secretary, First Comptroller and Treasurer of the United States, and to furnish weekly, monthly and quartily returns—the latter within one month after the end of each quarter.

9. Warrants to disbursing officers not to be issued till necessary to meet expenditures. Disbursing officers to deposite their money in some depository, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such depositary to make to him and to the head of the Department under whose direction the expenditure is made, monthly statement of the accounts of the disbursing officer.

10. All supervisors of the customs, all collectors or surveyors, naval officers, registers, of the land offices district attorneys, marshals and clerks of the United States courts, to furnish the Secretary and First Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Treasurer, with weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns of all moneys received by them, or which ought to be received by the receivers of any denomination in their districts, as the case may be, and of all bonds, whether complete or not, and monthly statements of the bonds in suit.

11. Cashiers of the customs, public receivers and treasurers of the mints, required to furnish weekly monthly and quarterly statements of all moneys received, of all bonds, and of bonds in suit. Quarterly statements within one month after the end of the quarter.

12. If the accounts of any officer are not furnished within one month after the end of the quarter, he shall be dismissed, unless satisfactory reasons for delay are given to the President.

13. The same penalty on the accounting officers, if the accounts are not audited and settled within one month after they are received.

14. The Secretary of the treasury to furnish both Houses, on the first Monday in January at every session, with a statement of the amount to the end of the third quarter of the preceding year, of every receiving and disbursing officer to be countersigned by the Frst Comptroller and the Treasurer. If the accounts are not furnished or not audited, reasons to be stated to Congress.

15. Supervisors, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, to be a check on the cashiers of the customs; registers over land receivers and public receivers; naval officers and surveyors over collectors; directors over treasurers of the mints; at the close of each quarter to eximane their books, accounts and money on hand, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury of their condition.

16. Secretary of the Treasury to cause similar examinations to be made at any time by the marshal, or district attorney of the district.

17. House of Representatives at every session to appoint a committe to make similar examinations of any one, or of all, the depositaries, and to report to both Houses; and in case of defalcation or fraud, to inform the President of the fact.

18. Officers having charge of the public money to discharge [illegible] quied of them by law, or by direction of the heads of Departments, in pursuance of law.

19 and 20. All public officers, whether receiving the public money, or directed to make returns of the revenue, to give ample bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties.

21. Receivers of the public money within the District to pay it over weekly, or oftener, as the Secretary may direct to the Treasurer.

22. Secretary to withdraw balances from the present depositories, and where banks have been in any way employed, in a manner convenient to them.

23. Authority to the Secretary to transfer the public money as the safety of the public money and the convenience of the public service may require, and to draw on any one of them as may be most proper for the public interest and convenient to the public creditor.

24 and 25. Authorize special deposites, except where special depositaries are established by this act—in banks, in specie, when the money in the hands of any officer exceeds the amount of his bond, or when it may be considered unsafe. Prescribe the condition and terms of the special deposite. Bank to make no use of any kind of the money. To be under the joint control of the bank and some officer of Government, and not to be drawn upon by warrant, as in other cases, nor without the express order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Commission to be allowed for safe-keeping.

26. In case no bank to receive special deposites, money to be transferred to one of the special depositaries.

27. Secretary to make regulations requiring the prompt presentation of all warrants.

28. All officers, with their clerks, &c. to keep accurate accounts; and if any one shall make a fraudulent return of the revenue, or shall use the public money, in any manner whatever, for private purposes, when convicted of either, to be declared a felon—to be imprisoned for not less than two, nor more than five years—and to be fined the amount of any such fraudulent return, or of the money embezzled.

29. Any receiving or disbursing officer depositing the public money with banks, or keeping in his possession bank notes, and thus enabling any bank or banks to become indebted, directly or indirectly, to the United States, and to discount on any such balance, whether any bank or banks shall discount on the same or not, shall be dismissed the public service, and forfeit all compensation due him.

30. Salaries: cashier at New York, $4,000; at Boston, $3,000; at Charleston, $3,000; public receiver at St. Louis, $2,500. To take any compensation from persons having business with these officers, a misdemeanor,

and to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

31. Secretary authorised to procure temporary places of deposite until the public buildings are finished in Washington, New York and Boston.

32. Where the officers are not already provided with safes or vaults, or both, authority to procure them. Twenty thousand dollars appropriated to pay these, and any other expenses arising under the act.

33. Two clerks in the Treasurer's office; two in the cashier's office at New York; one at each of the other four special depositories; each to receive $2,000 per annum, and to give sufficient bonds, and be liable to all the penalties imposed by this act.

34. All officers to make oath or affirmation to discharge their duties faithfully, &c.

35. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, repealed.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN SENATE.—Dec. 28th.

Several petitions were presented.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wall reported the bill to limit and explain the powers of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clayton, from the same committee, reported a bill respecting the heirs of Agnes Dundas.

Mr. Lyon reported a bill to amend the act confirming certain land claims in the State of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Benton, 30,000 copies were ordered to be printed of certain documents relative to the operation of salt duties.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.

Bill to relinquish the 3 per cent. fund of Alabama.

Bill authorizing the sale of certain lead mine land.

Bill to change the location of the office of Surveyor General of the district composed of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; and for the relief of the city of Mobile.

Mr. Sevier reported bill for the relief of John E. Metchalf and others; and for relief of the legal representatives of Philip Barbour, deceased.

Mr. Linn introduced, on leave, a bill to revive the act entitled an act to enable claimants to come within the limits of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims, and an act amending the same.

Mr. Merrick introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Francis F. Neuman.

Mr. Mouton introduced a bill for the relief of Don Carlos de Lassus, late Governor of Florida.

Mr. Ruggles offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of establishing forts on the Maine frontier, and to inquire whether the State have the right to protection from inroachment on their territory.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Wise moved that 20,000 extra copies of two documents of the last session relative to public defaulters and the Swartwout documents be printed for the use of the House.

His object, he said, was to get before the public the letters of indulgence from the Secretary of the Treasury to the defaulters.

Mr. Crary opposed the motion on the ground that the expense was unnecessary, and that one of the documents was erroneous.

Mr. Tillinghast spoke with earnestness, in support of the motion. The documents were official and important; and presented facts, not arguments nor party views.

Mr. Wise said, these documents had not been extensively published. Their contents were little known to the country. They showed that the Secretary of the Treasury had connived with public defaulters, and countenanced and encouraged them. The documents were the handy-work of the Secretary himself, and how could gentlemen wish to suppress them. If they were the work of an opposition committee, he would not be much surprised at the objections to print and circulate them. Give the people light on this subject. These documents tell a plain tale—and tell it in the words of the Secretary himself. They show that the Secretary is liable to impeachment for gross negligence of his official duties.

Mr. Boon said, it would be useless to print those old documents which had been once published already.

Mr. Crary was willing to give the public light, but the documents had been once published, and the only object of re-printing them, would be to give a good job to the printer. The document could be of no service to the House or to the country.

Mr. W. Thompson said this was the first instance in which prominent men of the administration party had refused to print the information emanating from their own men. It was well known that we could get nothing from the administration except by hard screwing. Mr. C. had got this much under the seal of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and it was important to give it to the people. The people might use the prayer of Ajax—"Give us but light, and we can drive these spoilers out of the Government."

Mr. Cambreleng said he did not oppose the printing. He intimated that the object of raking up these defaulters, dead and a living, was to hide the enormous defalcation of Mr. Swartwout. He had as much commiseration for Mr. Swartwout as any other gentleman. But his fate and that of every other public and private defaulter was owing to the Bank system.—Those who formed support that corrupt system were the authors of all these speculations and peculations and frauds.

Mr. Wise. I will have the gentleman to know that I feel no commiseration for Mr. Swartwout, I consider him a parloiner of public money, and I hold him in contempt and detestation. But, sir, the administration were participants in his fraud, for they had knowledge of his felonies, and did not remove him.

Mr. Cambreleng said, if the Sub Treasury bill had been adopted when first offered, the defalcations would have been prevented. At a proper time he would show that all the gambling and fraud which had disgraced the country grew out of the credit system.

Mr. Reed said, the gentleman from N. York told us last session, that lament it who might the Sub Treasury system was and should be the law of the land. How could he then say that the Sub Treasury bill would have prevented these frauds. It was very necessary in the administration party to file facts which might enable us to prevent future defalcations.

Mr. Cambreleng would take this opportunity to explain his views as to the law relative to the regulation of the Treasury. He considered the deposite act of 1836 as abrogated.—There was no law on the subject except the act of 1789, as modified by the joint resolution of 1816.

After some further debate without taking any question, on motion of Mr. Bond, the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 29th.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment, was, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, postponed to, and made the special order for Tuesday week.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the House of Representatives of the 7th July, in respect to the donations of the public lands, and the quantity surveyed, the plans for dividing it in its proceeds, the improvement most eligible in its present system of sale, with other matters of a character somewhat similar.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland moved that these documents be laid on the table, and five thousand extra copies printed.

Mr. Robertson remarked that this was a very important subject, and he hoped the gentleman would move that this report and his own resolution, together with, if he thought proper, the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Haynes,] be referred to a committee, composed of one member from each State.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, after a few eulogistic remarks upon the character of the report and the importance of the statistical details appended thereto, made the motion suggested by Mr Robertson.

Mr. Casey remarked that he believed this report related to the disposition of the public lands generally and as such subjects had always heretofore been referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, he now made the motion for that reference. To the printing he had no objection.

Mr. Menefee opposed his motion on the ground that it was a subject that belonged to the States exclusively in their separate interests.

Messrs Robertson, Fletcher of Vermont, and Haynes, advocated the reference to a general committee.

Mr. Ewing complained of the injustice that would be inflicted, on the new State by a consideration on this subject, when they had scarcely a moiety of their proper representation on this floor; and he moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but the yeas and nays having been ordered he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Tillinghast briefly sustained Mr Johnson's motion; after which,

Mr. Williams of Kentucky demanded the previous question, wich prevailed.

The main question was, on Mr. Casey's motion, to refer the report and documents to the Committee on the Public Lands, and thereon—

Mr. Childs demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 51, nays 130.

To the motion to refer to the Committee on the Public Lands was decided in the negative; and it was referred to a committee to be composed of one member from each State, and 5,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The chair also laid before the House a communication from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in compliance with the provisions of the acts of Congress, containing a statement of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the 30th September, 1838.

2. Statement of the accounts in his office which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to 30th September 1838.

An abstract of moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on books of the late accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor.

Mr. Wise moved to print, 5,000 extra copies; which was agreed to.

Governor Shannon, of Ohio, advises the Legislature to prohibit all bank bills under ten dollars, and recommends the prohibiting stockholders from borrowing funds from banks in which they have investments. Gov. H. goes strongly against the special deposite system in the keeping of the public monies, and as strongly in favor of an Independent treasury.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

For the highly favorable circumstances under which we enter upon the discharge of the respective duties assigned us by the people of this State, there is due from us to the GIVER OF ALL GOOD the expression of a profound sense of gratitude. The voice of health is heard within our borders—the reign of peace is still uninterrupted—abundance crowns the [illegible] is generally and cheerfully yielded—confidence in the form and principles of our government remains unshaken—labor is permitted to enjoy the bread it has earned—the earth has yielded an abundant harvest—and industry in most of its various branches of life has been crowned with a good degree of success—and if somewhat of embarrassment has been experienced by a portion of our citizens in relation to the monetary affairs of the country, we may rejoice in believing that it has arisen from causes as temporary in their nature and operations as they were unjustifiable in their origin. The day of "[illegible]" and "pressures," with all its train of individual suffering and public inconvenience, has gone by, and from the want of success in its authors, I trust, not soon again to be renewed. True virtue, intelligence and patriotism are not to be subdued by [illegible] physical suffering. Property is perishable, while principle is eternal; and none better know and appreciate the distinction, than those, who having their faith in a land of freedom and enjoying the inestimable rights of self-government, are deeply imbued with the true spirit of liberty and independence. No attempts, I am well persuaded, on the part of associated wealth or any power, political or otherwise, to coerce the people of this country to yield their honest [illegible] to measures which they believe to be highly pernicious, or destructive of their dearest political rights and welfare, can ever prove successful. Upon this point our [illegible] confirmed by the history of the last few years.

From a temporary depression, business has, happily, revived; and it is now pursued by our citizens with that energy and zeal so characteristic of them, and which cannot fail to ensure a corresponding success. And may we not entertain the hope too, that, the lessons of the past, though as they have been with severe experience, will not be entirely unheeded by those who are starting anew upon the great theatre of business and enterprise.

In attempting, for the first time, to discharge the duty imposed by the Constitution, of giving the Legislature information of the condition of the State, and recommending to their consideration such measures as may be judged expedient, as full and perfect information probably will not be expected, as would be required of one heretofore connected, in some way, with the government of the State.

For the condition of the finances, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer. You will undoubtedly take early measures to provide for the demands upon the Treasury, including the amount to be paid for bounties on the production of wheat and corn, as well as to provide for the expenses of the government the current year. A loan, I think, can be effected upon easy terms; and considering the amount to be raised, a resort to taxation, at this time, for the whole, probably will not be thought of.

Under a resolve of the 23d of March last, the geological survey of the State has been continued under the direction of the distinguished gentleman heretofore having charge of that service. The duty imposed upon the Governor and Council of laying before the Legislature a detailed account of the progress of the survey, together with the expenditures in prosecuting the same," will be performed as soon as practicable.—When the great benefits which may result from this survey, at so comparatively trifling an expense, are considered, I cannot forbear to recommend its further continuance.

An appropriation will be needed to complete the Insane Hospital and render it fit for the reception of those unfortunate persons for whose benefit it was designed. I trust, that no [illegible] individuals and the State, will not be permitted to languish, especially in a stage of its progress so near completion.

The "Poor Debtor law," as it is called, seems not in all cases to have answered the benign object of its authors. An ambiguous phraseology has led to a variety of constructions and practice, defeating its design, and involving consequences of no inconsiderable importance. It is neither in accordance with the spirit of the age, nor with the dictates of an enlightened philanthropy that man should have the power of incarcerating his brother in a dungeon, like a felon, for mere inability to perform a civil contract. At the same time justice requires, that the creditor should be furnished with every reasonable facility for obtaining satisfaction of his debt from the property of his debtor. While the personal liberty of the poor but unfortunate debtor should be sacredly preserved, the fraudulent concealment of property should be regarded as criminal and punished accordingly. On a careful revision of the law, it is hoped that you will be able to remedy its defects, and render it more promotive of both justice and humanity, than it now seems to be.

The long standing question touching our northeastern boundary, I regret to be obliged to say, still remains open and unadjusted. How much longer the pacific temper of Maine is to be taxed, not only by the continued assertion of an unfounded and preposterous claim of title to her territory, but [illegible] much longer her patience is to be tried by the tedious and unjustifiable procrastination heretofore indulged, remains to be seen. For myself, I am persuaded such a state of things cannot much longer continue. A struggle of arms, it is true, is but a poor arbiter of right between contending parties, and is a calamity too dreadful to be lightly hazarded. But there is a point beyond which forbearance would be more than pusillanimity. It would be dishonoring our noble ancestry, and committing treason against those who are to succeed us. The general government must soon feel it to be its unavoidable duty to insist upon a termination of this question—peaceably, if possible, but at all events and at all hazards to see it terminated.

If, however, the general government, under no circumstances, should be disposed to take the lead in measures less pacific than those hitherto pursued—yet I trust we are not remediless. If Maine should take possession of her territory up to the line of the treaty of 1783, resolved to maintain it with all the force she is capable of exerting, any attempt on the part of the British Government to wrest that possession from her, must bring the general government to her aid and defence, if the solemn obligation of the Constitution of the United States be regarded as of any validity.

This step, however, is only to be taken after the maturest deliberation. Once taken, it should never be abandoned.

The course pursued by both branches of Congress during its last session, (in addition to the strong views expressed by the President,) in the unanimous adoption of resolutions recognizing and asserting in strong terms the justice and validity of our title to the full extent of all the territory in dispute—and the determination manifested by prominent members in both Houses to stand by us in every event, is one among the few encouraging circumstances which surround the case, and which cannot, I think, be without its effect upon the hitherto pertinacious injustice of the British government.

If you should not deem it necessary that there be immediate action upon this subject, circumstances may render it proper for me to make some further communication to you in regard to it, before the close of the present session. But whatever course you may think best to adopt to secure to Maine her just rights, I can assure you of my hearty cooperation. And if rashness do not guide our counsels, let our positions be taken with wisdom and prudence, and then maintained with a firmness unflinching and inflexible, a successful result to this long pending controversy is beyond a reasonable doubt.

The Militia has long been a fruitful subject of discussion, if not of complaint. By some, it is regarded as unequal and oppressive in its operation—imposing an unnecessary tax upon the time of the people—and as a means of defence, inefficient and useless. But making the most liberal admissions as to its defects, still, I trust that the large body of the community have a more just estimate of its value and importance, and regard it with those feelings which would seek rather to reform than to abolish. It is a system, republican in its principles—economical in its design and eminently adapted to the feelings of those who imbibe with their earliest notions a dread of standing armies. Far be the day when any permanent and principal means of defence shall be preferred to a *Citizen Soldiery*.

That the present Militia laws are defective, and that the changes of the last ten years have brought little or no improvement with them, is clear. It is hoped, however, that some plan may be devised by which existing defects may be cured, and a greater degree of military order excited.

A bill is now pending before the Congress of the United States, which, if enacted, may in some measure have this effect. It reduces the aggregate number of the militia, by embracing citizens only between the ages of twenty-one and forty. These are divided into two classes—the first to be denominated the "active militia," and the other the "general militia." The first class composes one tenth only of the whole number—and these, for their improvement in military science and discipline, are to be encamped and perform duty six successive days annually, according to the system prevailing, for the time being, in the regular army; tents, camp equipages, &c. to be furnished by the United States, and a compensation of one dollar and fifty cents a day to be paid from the national treasury.

This plan, it appears to me, has much to recommend it, and if adopted, would give us a militia, while not unwieldy, yet sufficiently large for all practical purposes, and capable of acting with all the efficiency of regular troops.

It is hoped that the bill alluded to will pass into a law the present session of Congress. If it should not, perhaps a plan, similar in principle, if not in detail, might with great advantage be adopted for this State. The existing state of affairs, particularly in reference to our boundary question, renders some action upon this subject extremely desirable.

The condition of our "Independent Companies," so far as my information extends, is truly gratifying.—They seem to be animated by a right spirit, and exhibit a degree of military skill and discipline highly creditable to them and to the State.

Among the various subjects that will demand your attention at the present session, that of the Judiciary is, perhaps, not the least important. The business of our Courts has accumulated to that degree that it is physically impossible for the present number of Judges, however able and industrious they may be, to dispose of it without delay, and serious inconvenience to the citizens. This is an evil which should be early remedied.—Under a government of laws, and in a community enlightened as our own, not only the purity and ability of the Judiciary, but its adequacy in all respects to the exigencies of society, must ever be regarded as indispensable. The slight enhancement of the expenses of the government which an increase of the number of Judges would create, is a consideration which probably would not have much weight with your constituents in a case of this kind.

Permit me therefore to recommend that provision be made for appointing at least one additional Judge for the Supreme Judicial Court, and a like addition for the Court of Common Pleas, if you should deem it best to permit the present system to remain unchanged.

It must be a source of sincere gratification to every one feeling an interest in the cause of human improvement, as well as to every well wisher of his country and its institutions, that the subject of education, especially in connection with our primary schools, is beginning to receive the attention it so richly deserves. Based, as our free institutions are, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, the cause of common schools, I trust, will ever command the fostering care of the Legislature. And every friend of religion and of morals—every one desirous of witnessing a ready obedience to the laws, the prevalence of temperance, virtue and good order, in the community, may here find an ample field for his most strenuous and untiring efforts. Upon this subject, you, as legislators, can hardly do too much. The most anxious solicitude—the most unwearied exertions—the amplest expenditure, will scarcely fail to secure a rich and enduring recompense.

While it is admitted that our system, or that prevailing in New England combines advantages surpassed, perhaps, by few others, if any, in the world, still, that there is much, very much room for improvement, no one can doubt who has turned his attention at all to the subject. The best mode, however, of effecting this, is left for your united wisdom and experience to devise.

Without pretending to any superior knowledge in regard to this matter—and being much more willing to follow a well chosen track than ambitious to originate new ones, I would suggest for your consideration, whether the establishment of a board of Education, with an active, zealous and efficient Secretary to collect information touching the existing state of our schools—present modes of instruction—qualifications of teachers—construction of school houses, &c. and to disseminate information upon these and kindred subjects, by lectures and otherwise, similar to the course adopted in Massachusetts, might not be found to be the most judicious mode of beginning the great work of reform and improvement.

And whether a seminary might not be endowed, or a department in some existing institutions exclusively devoted to the education of teachers for our common schools, is well worthy of consideration. Our ideas, however, must necessarily be somewhat indefinite as to the precise means of improvement, until the statistics upon this subject have been faithfully collected.

If the establishment of such a board as has been suggested should not yield all the benefits now anticipated from it, yet it is believed, that, if it do nothing more than to awaken public attention, and induce more reflection and comparing of opinions upon the subject, that such an impetus will thereby be given to the cause of education as will amply compensate for all the time and expense bestowed.

Several very valuable publications upon the subject of education having lately been put forth, I would further suggest whether extracts from them under the supervision of a suitable committee, and a republication of them at the public expense, for liberal distribution among the people, would not be eminently useful in promoting juster views, and exciting a more ardent interest in the great cause of common school education.

A question of considerable importance is presented to you in relation to the repeal or continuance of the law bestowing a bounty on the production of wheat and corn. If it is to be regarded as the commencement of a system—a part of the permanent policy of the State, its continuance will be a matter of course. But if, on the contrary, it should be viewed as a temporary expedient—a mere experiment to test the capabilities of our soil and climate, and to ascertain to what extent we might render ourselves independent of other States for one of the necessaries of life, you may perhaps consider the end as having been accomplished.

Of this, however, you are the proper judges. Coming as you do from all parts of the State—representing the various interests of our constituency—and being well acquainted with the public sentiment upon this as well as other subjects, you will undoubtedly pursue such a course as shall not only be the result of enlightened reflection on your part, but prove entirely satisfactory to those whom you represent.

The interests of agriculture must ever command the favorable [illegible] which lies at the foundation of all others—and contributing, perhaps, more than all others, to the supply of our wants as well as adding immensely to the real wealth of the State;—and in reference to the whole country, furnishing at least nine-tenths of the whole amount of our exports.

If you should conclude to repeal the law conferring bounties on the production of wheat and corn, it may fairly serve as an additional stimulus to your desire to do something to promote the cause of agriculture in some other mode.

Perhaps the establishing a board of agriculture, or the appointment of an agent, one or both, similar to the plan suggested upon the subject of education, might exert a more general as well as beneficial influence over the State, than any other course that could at present be adopted. Much good, I think, could be effected by this means, in diffusing more generally a knowledge of agricultural chemistry—inducing the adoption of improvements in agricultural implements, and improved modes of culture—by exciting a spirit of emulation among our farmers and causing a more just estimate among the young men of our State, of the honorable as well as useful character of the employment itself.—There are various ways in which such a board or agency might prove highly useful, too obvious to require enumeration here.

For some reason, perhaps better known to you than to myself, our County Agricultural Societies have not excited so deep an interest in the farming community as was expected, nor have they consequently been so efficient agents in promoting the design of their establishment as was anticipated. The members of these societies however, are highly deserving of our thanks for their efforts, and entitled to our more hearty cooperation with them hereafter. I trust that if any thing can be done by way of donation or otherwise to add to their number and to increase their usefulness that no formidable objection will be found in the way of your doing it.

The subject of internal improvement is one of great importance, and highly deserving of your most earnest and deliberate attention, especially as it is believed that a considerable contrariety of opinion prevails in regard to it among your constituents.

Strong, and to my mind, insuperable objections have heretofore been expressed by this State to a system of internal improvements conducted by the general government. That government being one of limited powers, its authority to institute such a system has been strenuously denied and resisted. But aside from the constitutional objections, the adoption of such a system has been believed to be fraught with incalculable mischief. The general scramble which it creates for governmental favors—the bargaining it induces among members of Congress, exchanging votes and influence for the vote and influence of others—the grouping all the appropriations into one general bill, thereby compelling members to vote for what they know to be wrong, or lose appropriations which they believe to be right—are a few among the many circumstances which are calculated to lower the tone of moral feeling among the members, if not eventuate in a systematic course of gross corruption and fraud. Besides, the injustice of collecting large sums of the whole people through an exorbitant tariff, to distribute again to a small portion only, is strikingly apparent. Nor, if the thing was right in itself, could appropriations be expended by the general government under that vigilant supervision, and with that prudence and economy, which might reasonably be expected of the agent of the States.

Many of these objections however, do not exist against the adoption of a system of internal improvements by the individual States. To their action no constitutional objection is interposed; the question, therefore, with them, is purely one of expediency.

But, is it necessary that we should adopt one or the other of the two extremes upon this subject? Must we follow the lead of some of our sister States in the west, who are now involving themselves in a debt of million piled upon million, borrowed from abroad, the interest of which may absorb much of the hard earnings of the people—or must we, on the contrary, bury our resources, hoard our wealth, with the miser's grasp, and lag behind all other States in the great highway of improvements?—I apprehend not. One, would for us, perhaps, be as unwise and impolitic as the other.

It appears to me, that, a just and happy medium between these ultra courses is easily attainable—one that shall be adapted to the exigencies of the people, and corresponding, in some measure, with the means at our command.

My information is not sufficient to enable me to go into detail upon this subject, if I was so inclined. I would however suggest that there is one class of improvements, which, in my opinion, should continue to receive the favorable attention of the Legislature, viz: that of making roads through the public lands. The sale and settlement of these lands will thereby be promoted, and some of those conveniencies extended to the hardy and enterprising pioneer of the forest to which he is so pre-eminently entitled. Perhaps, also, certain streams might be cleared of their obstructions, and short canals cut, at a trifling expense, by which our vast interior might be rendered accessible and its immense and invaluable resources made available to the purposes of business.

These, and similar improvements, probably may be made from the avails of our public lands, and without loading the State with an enormous foreign debt. They are a benefit to the whole people, and may be done gradually as our means may permit, and as the growing wants of our rapidly increasing population may require.

Our public lands will necessarily for many years to come constitute an important subject of Legislative attention. A constant and vigilant supervision over them is demanded from the peculiar exposure of the growth upon them to the depredation of the lawless, their immense value as a source of revenue to the State, and their still higher value, as a means of adding, by a hardy, enterprising and virtuous population, to the growing prosperity and importance of our State.

In the management of these lands the true policy unquestionably is, as recommended by several of my predecessors, to facilitate the sale and settlement of those fit for cultivation. Low prices, a reasonable credit, convenient roads built at the public expense, liberal reservations for schools and the support of the ministry, are among the most efficient means for accomplishing this object.

Those that are principally valuable for the timber growing upon them, may be sold more with a view to pecuniary considerations; especially, as to these we must probably look for the means to discharge the public debt, if not to defray, in part at least, the ordinary expenses of government.

At present I am not prepared to recommend any important change in the system now in operation. If any considerable defects exist, your own sagacity will undoubtedly detect them, and your care for the interests of your constituents supply the remedy.

I cannot close this communication, without recommending, that, in regard to the public expenditures you adopt a system of rigid economy. Not only does the state of our finances render such a course peculiarly proper at this time, but a constituency, distinguished as well for their frugality as for their justice and liberality, expect it at your hands.

Sudden and important changes in laws with which the people have been long familiar, and which have received a construction by the long practice of the community, if in no other way, should be made with great caution. Nor, should our statute books be unnecessarily, cumbered with new laws called for by no peculiar exigencies of the people. More evil results from excess of legislation than from want of it. Besides, a good government interferes as little with the liberty of the citizen as is compatible with the restraining of wrong, and the maintenance of safety and good order in society.

If you find yourselves occasionally differing upon questions that may come before you, particularly those involving your peculiar political opinions, I trust that that difference may be entertained without hostility. The human mind is not so constituted as to insure unanimity of opinion upon any subject. It is no more to be expected that men should think alike than that they should look or act alike. While, therefore, each is tenacious of his own entire freedom of thought and opinion, let that freedom be enjoyed with all that charitableness towards those who differ from him, which a sense of justice, and an enlightened toleration, would seem to require. This spirit of charitableness and courtesy, it appears to me, is in no wise, incompatible with the most ardent attachment to one's principle and party. Uniting then, such feelings, though on many points with antagonist principles, may we not often find a common ground upon which we can cheerfully and successfully cooperate in the promotion of the public good.

That our united labors may all tend to advance the true interests of the State, and secure the welfare and happiness of this people, let us not fail to look for support and guidance to Him, whose goodness never fails, and whose wisdom never errs.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber,
January 4, 1839.

Legislature of Maine.

IN CONVENTION OF THE SENATORS ELECT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1839.

Present the following:—

First District—Timothy Shaw, Simeon Barker, John G Perkins.

Second District—Charles Holden, Otis C. Gross, John C. Humphreys.

Third District—Johnson Jaques, William M. Reed, James Erskine, Isaac Reed.

Fourth District—Timothy Boutelle, Hiram Belcher, John T. P. Dumont.

Fifth District—Samuel Heagan, Jesse Smart.

Seventh District—Lucius Q. C. Bowles.

Eight District—Taft Comstock.

Ninth District—Daniel Emery, Levi Bradley.

Tenth District—Milford P. Norton.

Eleventh District—Job Prince, Edward L. Osgood.

At 10 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Mr. SHAW of York, on whose motion Mr. BELCHER of Kenebec, chosen chairman.

On motion of Mr. DUMONT,

ORDERED, that a message be sent to the Governor, informing him that a quorum of the members elect is present, ready to take and subscribe the oaths of office prescribed by the Constitution. Mr. Dumont was charged with this message; and having attended to the duty, reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would be present in the Senate forthwith to attend to the service designated in the order.

The Governor having retired—On motion of HEAGAN, Messrs. HEAGAN, BOUTELLE and SHAW, were appointed a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for President of the Senate.

The Committee having attended to that duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	22
Necessary to a choice,	12
JOB PRINCE has	12
Timothy Boutelle,	8
Daniel Emery,	1
Milford P. Norton,	1

Mr. PRINCE was declared duly elected President; who thereupon addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, and Gentleman of the Senate:

I should not do justice to my own feelings on this occasion, did I not express to you the grateful emotions of my heart, for this unexpected manifestation of your partiality towards me.

When I look around, and behold many member who are in advance of me in talent, legislative knowledge and experince, I almost shrink from the task: and I am sure, gentleman, that no consideration would induce me to accept the proffered station, did I not believe that I should receive the friendly aid and co-operation of each and every individual member of the Board in the discharge of its arduous duties.

We are the servants of the people, and selected to perform important duties; and in their discharge, as well as the fulfilment of our duties as citizens, let us ask wisdom of Him who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not.

In accepting the station assigned me, I can promise nothing more than an *unremitted exertion*, on my part, to preside impartially over

your deliberations, and render what aid may be in my power, to facilitate the public business.

On motion of Mr. Osgood, it was *Ordered*, That Messrs. Osgood, Dumont and Gross, be a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of the Senate;—having attended to that duty, the Committee reported that the whole number of votes thrown was, 21

Necessary to a choice,	11
William Trafton has	13
Wales Hubbard,	7
Blank,	1

And William Trafton was accordingly declared duly elected; and having signified his acceptance entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr Shaw, it was *Ordered*, That Messrs. Shaw, Cole and Bradbury, be a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Messenger;—and having attended to that duty, they reported as follows;—

Whole number of votes,	20
Necessary to a choice,	11
Robert Martin has	20

And was thereupon declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Heagan, *Ordered*, That the Secretary of State be directed to deposite in the archives of the Senate, the journals thereof.

On motion of Mr. Norton,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that the Senate is duly organized by the choice of Job Prince, as President, and William Trafton, as Secretary.

Mr. Norton was entrusted with this message; who, having attended to the duty, reported that the Governor requested him to say that he would forthwith communicate by message.

Mr. Gross was intrusted with a similar message to the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table, the Returns of votes for Senators—sundry documents in relation to the North Eastern Boundary—the Bank Commissioner's Report, and the Report of the Land Agent.

The Secretary of State laid upon the table the returns of votes thrown for Governor at the late annual election.

Messrs. Emery, Reed, Shaw, Belcher and Holden, with such as the House may join, were appointed a Committee to sort and count the votes for Governor.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that that body had organized by the choice of Hannibal Hamlin as Speaker, and Charles Waterhouse as Clerk. Adj. to half past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Barker, ordered, That Messrs. Barker, Dumont and Erskin be a committee to invite the Clergymen of Hallowell and Augusta, to officiate as chaplains to the Senate, during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Osgood, the Senate adjourned to half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

In Convention of the Members elect to the House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1839.

At about ten o'clock, the members of the House of Representatives were called to order by Mr. Ide of Frankfort, and on his nomination, John T. Paine of Sanford, was chosen Chairman of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Cole of Paris, a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cole of Paris, Appleton of Portland, Ide of Frankfort, Mildram of Wells and Bradbury of New Gloucester, were appointed to receive the credentials of members, and report whether a quorum of the House is present.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that a quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Bangor, a message was ordered to be sent to the Governor, informing him that a quorum of the members elect to the House are in attendance, and ready to take and subscribe the oath required by the Constitution. Mr. Allen was charged with the delivery of the message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported that the Governor would attend forthwith in the Representatives Hall, to qualify the members elect.

The Governor accordingly came, in attended by his Council, and the Heads of the Executive Departments, preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec, and administered to the members elect the oath (or affirmation) of office, and they subscribed the same.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Rawson of Rumford, a Committee was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for a Clerk of the House; and Messrs. Delesdernier of Baileyville, Sheldon of Gardiner, Allen of Alfred, Ford of Gray, and Gatcelon of Harpswell, were appointed.

Having attended to the duty assigned them they made the following report:—

Whole numbero of votes	175
Necessary for a choice	88
Charles Waterhouse has	106
George C. Getchell	67
H. Hamlin	2

The report was accepted, and Charles Waterhouse, Esq. declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives. Being present he appeared, signified his acceptance of the trust, and took and subscribed the oath of office as administered by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq.

The organization of the House having been thus partially performed, Mr. Paine of Sanford, vacated the Chair, and the Clerk presided until the organization was completed.

On motion of Mr. Delesdernier of Baileyville, a Committee of five was ordered to be raised to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker, Messrs. Rawson of Rumford, Sproul of Waldoboro', Cushman of Dexter, Dinsmore of Anson, and Talbot of East Machias, were appointed.

Having attended to the duty assigned them they reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	178
Necessary to a choice	90
Hannibal Hamlin has	109
Elisha H. Allen	65
R. H. Vose	1
John T. Paine	1
Jos. Paine	1
G. C. Getchell	1

The report was accepted and Hannibal Hamlin declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker on taking the Chair addressed the House as follows:—

Gentleman of the House of Representatives:

I feel duly sensible for the resposibilities you have placed upon and the confidence you have reposed in me, in calling me to preside over your deliberations. I thank you truly for that confidence,—will repair to the station assigned me, and, relying upon your courtesy and co-operation, will exert every energy I possess, and attempt to discharge my whole duty.

On motion of Mr. Cole of Paris, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House has organized by the choice of Hanibal Hamlin as Speaker, and Chales, Waterhouse, as Clerk. Mr. Cole was charged with the delivery of the message.

On moiton of Mr. Paine of Sanford, a similar message was sent to the Governor, and Mr. Paine was charged with the message, and subsequently reported that the Governor would communicate by message forthwith.

The Secretary of State came in, and informed the House that he had laid upon the table of the Senate the returns of votes given in at the late election for Governor of the State.

He also bore a message from the Governor transmitting certain documents in relation to the demand by the State of Georgia, for the persons of Philbrook and Kelleran.

An order was received from the Senate appointing a Committee to examine the returns of Gubernatorial votes, which was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Mildram of Wells, Allen of Bangor, Carey of Houlton, Vose of Augusta, Allen of Alfred, Levensaler of Thomaston, and Lyman of Portland, were joined on the part of the House.

Mr. Andrews of Turner, presented the following order:

Ordered, That the Roles and Orders of the last House of Representatives be the rules and orders of this House until otherwise ordered.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Dane of Kennebunk, providing that the manner of taking the yeas and nays be alphabetical, instead of as heretofore, by Counties, which was accepted and the order passed.

Mr. Delesdernier of Baileyville, presented an order providing that the Clerk of the House be authorized to employ some suitable person to assist him in the discharge of his duties, at a compensation not exceeding two dollars per day; which order was passed.

A message was received from the Governor, informing the House that in obedience to a resolve of March 1838, he had directed the Secretary of State to cause to be printed certain documents for the use of the members of the Legislature; viz:—4200 copies of the Land Agent's Report, 3000 copies of the Correspondence, &c., relative to the question of the North Eastern Boundary of this State, and 1000 copies of documents relative to the demand by the State of Georgia for the person of Philbrook and Kelleran.

On motion of Mr. Paine of Sanford, Ordered, the Senate concuring, That the following rule be adopted relative to the endorsement on papers in their progress through the two Branches:

All endorsements on papers on their passage between the two Houses, (excepting Bills and Resolves on their finall passage,) shall be under the signature of the Clerk, or the Secretary of the Senate, respectively.

On motion it was ordered that when the House adjourn it be to half past two this afternoon. Adj.

AFTERNOON

On motion of Mr. Cole of Paris—

Ordered, That the House hold two sessions a day commencing at ten o'clock in the morning, and at two and a half o'clock in the afternoon, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Otis of Hallowell introduced an order that a Committee be appointed to engage the several clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell to officiate as Chaplains to the House.

Mr. Delesdernier suggested that it might be well to select one individual to perform the duties of Chaplain to the House and, with a view to further consideration, moved that the order be laid upon the table. His motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Small of Raymond—

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to the members of the House of Representatives fifty copies of the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a Report in Council upon the progress of the Geological Survey under the superintendance of Dr. C. T. Jackson. The Report was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Delesdernier, and 600 copies ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

A noted land speculator in New Yor called his little daughter by the endearing appellation of his *corner lot*.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 8, 1839.

Governor's Message. We exclude other matter from to-day's paper, in order to lay before our readers the Message of Gov. Fairfield. A document, which, from its brevity, and the soundness of the doctrines it contains, may, and we hope will, be read with both profit and pleasure by every Republican in the State.

The troubles at Harrisburg at length are, we hope, at an end. Six of the federal *Senators*, following the example of the three Representatives, have seceded and joined the democracy, thus making a majority in the Senate, which has voted to recognise the democratic House as legally organized. Thus, one of the most barefaced tricks ever attempted by federalism to overthrow the freedom of the ballot-box and trample on the rights of the people, has been most signally defeated.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Extra, Dec. 20.

The Senate have this day, after a protracted sitting, recognised the Democratic branch of the House of Representatives, known as the "Hopkins House," as a legally and constitutionally organized body, by a vote of 17 to 16.

The following is the preamble and resolution as it passed the Senate.

"Whereas difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two bodies have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Represntotives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constituted quorum of members whose seats were undisputed, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate.

"And whereas, the, House organized by the election of William Hopkins as Speaker, is now composed of a constitutional quorum of legally returned members, and being thus brought within the pale of the constitution, the Senate ought no longer to refuse to recognize the said House as the properly organized House of Representatives; Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform said House, that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Fires. We learn that the Barn of Mr. Sumner Wheeler of Dixfield, containing two valuable horses, a yoke of oxen, some young stock and a considerable quantity of hay, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. Loss estimated at about $1200. No insurance

We also learn by a gentleman from Dixfield that Mr. Wheeler's house was burned on Sunday the 6th inst.—Supposed to have been set on fire by an insane person. Loss not stated.

A building in this Village, owned by Rev. James Hooper and occupied by Mr. Eliphalet Davis, was discovered to be on fire Wednesday night last about 12 o'clock. Prompt aid being afforded, it was suppressed without damaging the building much.

They had a pretty severe fire in Augusta a week ago last Friday. Loss about $10,000.

The result of the official canvass of vote for Governor was found to be for

John Fairfield,	46,216
Edward Kent,	42,897
Scattering,	480
Fairfield's majority over Kent, 3,319.	
Majority over all others,	2,839.

The vacancy in the second Senatorial District has been filled by the election of Hon. N. S. Littlefield.

A Hard Case.—The federalists were never in a worse quandary than they are now about the revolutionary movements at Harrisburg, Penn. Aware that the conduct of the leaders of the conspiracy is wholly unjustifiable, they choose rather to avoid the subject, or, with characteristic shamelessness attempt to shift the blame on to the Democrats. But the attempt is a failure. Facts as plain as the sun at noon day—notorious and undisputed facts—rise up to repel the charge and fix the stigma where it belongs, upon the Federal Whig party and the pliant tools employed to do the dirty work of Ritner, Stevens &c.' aided and abetted by the men 'clothed in a little brief authority,' and striving to perpetuate that power by a series of the foullest and most atrocious outrages, ending in a direct attack upon the dearest privilege of freemen—the inestimable right of suffrage—the sacred right of the people of choosing whom they will, to reign over them. And the very party which is guilty of these successive acts of outrage and usurpation, is the self-same party which, all over the country is continually prating about the 'sacredness of charters,' 'the respect for the laws,' and 'the destructive tendencies of locofocoism!' Out upon such canting hypocricy! Truly have the events in Harrisburg proved, to a demonstration, that all this gammon which is always in the mouths of the Whigs, is the merest trash in the world—'bait to catch gudgeons.'—Saco Democrat.

Senator Rives, since his speech in the Senate, in which he took high ground in opposition to the present administration, has become quite a favorite with the Whigs—receiving the baptism of their praises, before he is admitted into full communion as a white washed Whig. We indulged the hope—almost against hope and in opposition to the opinions of many worthy friends; that Mr Rives would not permit himself to act contrary to his former cherished political principles, but that his opposition to a single measure to the administration would be confined to that point alone, and that upon all other measures, he would be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the valiant champions of democracy, warring, manfully, against the common enemy, in all its shapes and under all its disguises. Such, we say, was the hope which we fondly indulged, for Mr Rives' sake, and not for the sake of any great advantage or disadvantage to the principles of democracy, from his friendship or opposition, for those principles are too firmly fixed in the affections of the people—too deeply interwoven into their very interests—to be shaken or in the least degree affected by the enmity or support of Mr Rives or any other public man, however high he may stand in his own estimation or that of his friends. The Democracy honor those only who adhere steadfastly to their pinciples. If public men choose to turn their backs upon their principles—if they choose to array themselves in opposition to them—why, they cannot expect to receive the reward of the faithful servant. What honors the democracy may have had in reserve for Mr Rives—and we are not sure that they were not of the highest order—have been forfeited by the acts of Mr. Rives himself. While we regret, for his sake, that he has thus forfeited all claim to these honors—that he has avowed his willingness to eat the crust that falls from the table of whiggery rather than partake of the solid food prepared for the faithful by the busy and plenteous hand of democracy—we feel that the loss is his own; that nothing, he can do, will injure, materially, the cause of truth, of justice, and of equality; that the honors which might have been bestowed upon him will become some one else much better; we are consoeld by the belief, that Rome hath many, yes, *'many a worthier son than he.'*

[Saco Democrat.]

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Gladiator, Capt Britton, has arrived at New York, bringing advices from London to Nov. 10. The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

London Nov 9, 2 o'clock.—English stock market very steady this morning. Consols for money quoted at 94 1-8 to 94 1-4—for account 94 1-4.

In the foreign marke bussiues had been limited.

On the ninth of November, the great civic banquet, in honor of the inauguration of the new mayor of London, Samuel Wilson, was given at Guildhall.

Lord Brougham's heart is far from being broken by the effigy frolics of the Canadian tories. It is stated that on a visit to Walmer Castle, he kept the table in a roar with his observations on the treatment himself and Lord Melbourne, by effigy deputy, received in Quebec and Montreal.

Twenty men, employed on a breakwater, near Plymouth, were drowned Nov. 7 by the upsetting of a boat in which they were returning to the town.

The petitions of the National Guard in France, for an extension of the Elective Franchise, increased in evey port of the kingdom.

Lord Ponsonby had directed the British Admiral in the Mediterranean to enter the Dardanells without delay, as the Russians were collecting a large fleet in the Black Sea.

A new treaty of commerce had been concluded between England and Austria, conferring reciprocal advantages.

An advantage has been gained over the Queen's troops by the Carlist Chief Cabrera at Moella. In his official despatch, Cabrera, the Commander, claims, to have taken 315 prisoners, 120 of whom were officers, at a loss to himself of only 50 killed and 180 wounded.

Texas.—General Lamar, the new President of Texas, denies, in his inaugural address, the policy of annexing that territory of the U. S. He says, that all fugitives from justice from the U. S. shall be given up when damanded by the Government.

It is rumored that Mr Rives is to be the federal candidate for the next President.—Mr. Clay, it is said, will withdraw in his favor.

MARRIED.

In Oxford, by John Lee, Esq Mr. Elbridge S. Wolcott to Miss Maria Pike, both of Oxford.

In Peru, by C. Wormell, Esq. Mr. Joshua Ricker to Miss Phebe Knight, both of Peru.

DIED.

In Boston, 2d inst. very suddenly, Mr. Edwin Fobes, formerly of this town, aged 32.

To Simon W. Gregg, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

YOU are hereby requested to issue your warrant to some one of the petitioners below subscribed to call a meeting of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to meet at the town Hall in said town, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, viz:—

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and any officers or Committees that may be deemed expedient.

3d. To see in what manner the undivided and common lands shall be disposed of.

4th. To determine in what manner future meetings shall be called.

5th. To raise any sum of money for the benefit of the proprietors that may be thought necessary.

Samuel Poor,
Silvanus Poor,
Silvanus Poor, Jr.
Ebes Poor,
Moses Merrill,

Dec. 20, 1838.

{L. S.} OXFORD, ss:—To Samuel Poor one of the petitioners above named,

PURSUANT to the foregoing application to me directed, you are hereby required to notify the proprietors above named to meet at the time and for the purposes as above specified.

SIMON W. GREGG.
Justice of the Peace

PURSUANT to the foregoing warrant to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein to meet at the time and place and for purposes as above set forth.

SAMUEL POOR.

Andover, Dec. 29th, 1838. 3w21

GEORGE F. EMERY,
Attorney at Law,
Waterford, Me.

Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have given to George W. Cummings, Jr., his time,—hereby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS.

Bethel, November 22, 1838. 3w20

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of

ABIJAH DOUGSASS,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased Said Estate consists of the homestead of said deceased in said Dixfield, excepting what is set off to the widow as dower, being about forty-five acres. Also the deceased's interest in the Saw Mill owned with the subscriber in said Dixfield, and also the reverson of the widow's right of dower in said homestead. Said sale at Esek Randall's House in said Dixfield.

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator.

Dixfield, Jan'y 1, 1839. 3w21

JOHN GOODENOW,
Attorney at Law,
Andover, Oxford County, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in said town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the collector for the year 1837.

East part of Woodstock.

	No.	No. acres.	Value. $	Tax. c.
Unknown East part,	10	60	20	22
do do	11	100	43	46
do do	13	50	35	39
do do	19	100	75	83
do do	24	100	10	11
do do	25	100	17	19
do do	45	100	10	11
do do	54	100	10	11
Undivided half,	66	50	25	28
do do	70	100	25	28
do do	74	100	50	55
do do	75	50	25	28
do do	76	100	60	66
do do	82	100	50	55
do do	85	100	20	22
do do	88	100	20	22
do do	92	100	70	77
do do	93	100	40	44
do do	95	50	17	19
do do	99	100	50	55
do do	104	100	35	39
do do	105	100	15	17
do do	107	100	10	11
do do	111	100	20	22
do do	113	100	45	50
do do	116	100	30	33
do do	118	100	35	39
do do	57	50	25	28
do do	58	50	25	28
West part of Woodstock.				
	14	100	42	46
Delinquent highway tax in the east part of Woodstock, for the year 1836.				
Unknown,	107	100	10	21
do	93	100	40	84
do	92	100	50	1 05
do	54	100	10	21
do	78	100	70	1 47
do	45	100	10	21
Undivided half,	75	50	25	52½
do do	24	100	10	21
do do	73	100	50	1 05

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of March next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at public vendue on said sixteenth day of March, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the store of Wolcott Kinsley in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNELL, Collector.

Woodstock, Dec. 4, 1838. 3 19

Note Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Note signed by Benjamin Poor of Andover, and running to the subscriber for thirty-six Dollars & eighty-nine cents, dated Aug. 8, 1838;—the public are cautioned against purchasing said note, it having been paid to me by said Poor.

SILAS GATES.

Andover, Dec. 18, 1838. *3w20

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the writ, and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of John Harris in Bethel in said county on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which Jedediah Grover Jr. had at the time of said attachment in and to certain premises or parcels of land situated in said Bethel, and being the same said Grover mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman, by his mortgage Deed dated 12th of June, A. D. 1837, after said attachment mortgaged the same to the Trustees of the Ministerial & and School Fund of said Bethel, which last deed is recorded with the Oxford Records, Vol. 53, page 406, to which deed reference may be had.

EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford. December 17, 1838. 3w20

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the nineteenth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONSOR, Jr.
NASHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.

Livermore, December 21st, 1838 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Mesne process and will be sold on Execution at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest that JONATHAN CUMMINGS of said Paris, yeoman, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Paris, estimated to contain about forty acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon belonging to said Cummings. Said premises were mortgaged to the Treasurer of the town of Paris, aforesaid, by said Jonathan and Jesse Cummings, by deed dated August 15, 1834, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid in one year with interest annually.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, 17, 1838. 20

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Jacob Ludden late of Canton in said county, deceased, on the last Saturday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of the said Jacob Ludden, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the deceased's interest in his homestead, where he last resided, in Canton in said county of Oxford, subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage to William Vance, Esq. to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and also the widow's claim of dower thereon

Likewise the deceased's interest in a certain Gore of land in said Canton, being No 6, in the 17th Range, being the same deeded to him by Ezekiel Richardson, together with the reversion of the widow's dower thereon.

Further particulars and terms made known at the time of sale.

LEVI LUDDEN, Administrator

Dec. 13, 1838. 3 19

From the Rochester Gem.

THE CHANGES OF FORTUNE.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Some 65 or 70 years ago, a vessel from Boston arrived at one of the wharves in London. Among the hands on board was one by the name of Tudor, a steady, respectable and well looking young man, who acted in the capacity of both cooper and sailor. Very early one morning, and before any other hand than Tudor had come upon deck, a young, beautiful, and tolerably well dressed female came tripping down the street to the vessel, and inquired of Tudor for the captain? She was told that he had not yet arisen; but she insisted upon seeing him without delay, and with his permision, proceeded, unaccompanied, to his berth, and arousing him, addressed him with:

"Good morning, Captain; I have called to see if you will marry me."

"Marry you?" replied the astonished Captain,believing her to be a suspicious character; "leave my vessel instantly, if you know what is your interest!"

She then went to the mate's berth and asked him if he would marry her; but receiving answer similar to that of the Captain, she went upon deck, where Tudor was engaged in some business, and put the same question to him.

"With all my heart," answered Tudor, in a half serius, half jocular manner.

"Then come along with me."

Tudor left his work and followed her, with motives which he afterwards declared he could never satisfactorily account for, even to himself. By the time they had reached the principal streets of the city, many of the shops were opened. The lady entered a barber's shop, followed by Tudor, and beckoning him to be seated, ordered the knight of the razor to take off his beard and hair, both of which opertions he stood in need of. She footed the bill and they left the shop, but soon entered a hat store. She requested that the best lot of beavers in the store might be placed upon the counter, and then told Tudor to select such a one as suited him. He soon did this, and the price was paid by the lady; Tudor threw aside his old tarpaulin and left the store with his companion, in a beaver that would not have disgarced his majesty, the king himself. They next visited a shoe store, where Tudor was not long in selecting a pair of boots, nor the lady in paying for them. Turdor was by this time puzzled to divine the object the lady had in view, and it must be acknowledged he was apprehensive all was not right. Being fully aware that he had committed no crime to make him dred the face of any mortal, and wishing to see the end of the farce which he considered as fairly commenced, he was determined to press forward, prepared for the worst, trusting every thing to his guide and companion. He solicited from the lady an explanation of her designs; but she told him to be silent and ask no questions, and immediatly led the way into a clothing store.—Here Tudor was told to select the best suit of clothes in the store that fitted him, with corresponding articles of clothing; and the sailor in his doublet, tar be daubed pantaloons, and chequered shirt, was in a few minutes metamorphosed into as fine a gentleman, as far as appearance was concerned, as had walked the streets of that great metropolis for many a day. The bill at this place, as at the others, was paid by the lady.

Tudor's amazement was now complete,—he neither knew what to say or think. Who the lady was or what her intentions were he could not even surmise. He again asked for an explanation, and even insisted upon one; but the only answer he received was:

"Follow me and be not alarmed, and all will be explained to your entire satisfaction."

One thing Tudor was obliged to acknowledge—the lady had thus far done with him as well as he could have wished; he therefore resolved to ask no more questions, and demands. Presently she conducted him into a magistrate's office, and politely requested the minister of the law to unite her and her companion in the bands of matrimony! This was something of a damper to Tudor; but nevertheless he tacitly, yielded, and in a few seconds the couple were pronounced man and wife!

Without uttering a word, or even exchanging a kiss, Tudor and his wife now left the magistrate's; but not, however, until she had given him a sovereign for his services. The couple passed through many streets in silence, Tudor hardly knowing what he was doing, or what he had done, and certainly ignorant of where he was going or what awaited him; and of the thoughts that occupied his wife's mind, the reader will soon be able to judge. Turning the corner of a street, Tudor beheld a few rods in front of him, a splendid dwelling, towards which his wife seemed to direct his footsteps as well as her own, and into the front of which they soon entered. The room into which Tudor was ushered by his wife, was furnished in a style of the greatest magnificence. She set him in a chair, telling him to make himself contented for a minute or two, and then passed into another room. The first one there to address her was her uncle, who, on seeing her enter the room, jumped in astonishment from his chair, and, calling her by name, demanded how she had escaped from her room, and where she had been? She only said:

"Thou fiend in human shape! I allow you just one hour to remove your effects from this house. The actual possession of my property here you have long deprived me of, and vainly thought you had made arrangements by which you could deprive me of it through life; but I have frustrated your wicked designs—I am now mistress of my own house—I was this moment married, and my husband is now in the front room!"

I must now leave the new married couple for the purpose of revealing to the previous history of Mrs. Tudor. She was the only child of a very wealthy gentleman, whom I shall designate as Mr. A——, not recollecting his actual name, and for the same reason shall give his daughter the name of Eliza. He had spared neither time nor expense in her education, she being the only object of his care and regard, (his wife having died when his daughter was 14 or 15 years of age,) and he had the satisfaction of witnessing in her one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of London.

A short time previous to his death, an arrangement was entered into between Mr. A—— and a brother of his, giving the latter possession of his house, servants, &c., and such other property as has not been deposited in the bank for the benefit of his daughter, till the time of her marriage, when the possession of them was to be given to her husband. It was also a condition of the agreement, that in case Eliza died without marrying, the property was to go to her uncle and his family.

Immediately after the death of Mr. A——, his brother removed into the house. Eliza boarded in the family, and every thing went on agreeably for some months; when Eliza discovered in her uncle and his family manifestations that she should never marry—the reason for which, from what has already been said, must be observed to every reader. Unluckily for Eliza, she did not discover the diabolical plot in season to frustrate it. It was nothing less than this: to shut her up in one of the centre rooms of the third story of the house; to prevent her leaving by keeping the doors and windows thoroughly bolted; and to refuse her the company of her associates, by telling them when they called that she was either at school, or at some of the shops on business, or had taken a ride into the country for her health, or to see some of her relations, or by telling them something else equally destitute of truth.

Eliza generally received her meals through a small door in the ceiling, from the hands of her unfeeling aunt, to whom her cries for liberation from her lonely and dismal prison house, where no more effectual than they would have been if directed to the idle wind.

Three years was the unfortunate girl thus shut out from all communication with the world, when one morning her scanty breakfast was brought to her by an old female servant of the family. Eliza once more discovered the face of her old friend and servant—burst into tears, and attempted several times to speak, but was unable. Juan well understood the meaning of these incoherent sobbings, and said, herself almost unable to speak from emotion:

"Hush, hush, Eliza, mistress—speak not—I understand all. Your tyrant aunt was taken suddenly ill last night, and it is very doubtful whether she long survives. I will see you again at noon and evening. Some of your old servants have long been planning means for your escape, and are now in hopes of effecting it;" and without waiting for Eliza's thanks and blessings, quickly tripped down stairs.

Eliza, though unable for some time to partake of her repast, did so at last with a better zest than she had ever done before. Her old servants were still about the house, and were bent upon her rescue! Most welcome, soul inspiring intelligence!

"What!" said she to herself, "is it possible that I am to be delivered from this vile place of confinement? Is it possible that there lives one who seeks my liberation and happiness?—Is it possible that all connected with this establishment do not possess hearts of adamant?—God speed thee, Juan, and thy associates, in the work of love and mercy!"

It is unnecessary to detail all the minutia of the scheme for Eliza's escape, and the several interviews between her and Juan for the three days she supplied Eliza with her meals. Suffice it to say, that on the evening of the fourth day after the above interview, Eliza was furnished with an instrument to unbar her window, and was promised a rope-ladder on the following evening, to effect a descent from one of the windows in the adjoining room; but having loosened the bar the same evening the instrument for that purpose was put into her hands, she determined not to wait until the following evening for the promised ladder, not knowing but the plot might be discovered by her uncle or some of his family; and she accordingly went to work making a rope (if such it may be called,) from her bed clothes, by tearing them into strips and tying the ends together.

After a few hours' labor she completed her rope, but fearing it might not be strong enough to support her, it was some time before she dared attempt a descent. But preferring death to a long confinement, and fearing that she might be detected, she resolved to make the attempt, resigning her fate into the hands of Him who is the orphan's friend. She did make the attempt, and was successful! Yes, she was now liberated from a prison in her own house, where, for "filthy lucre's" sake, she had been confined by her own uncle, and once more breathed the pure air of freedom. This was about daylight. She immediately bent her steps to the dock where the Boston vessel lay; and from that period in her life till she ushered her husband into her own house, the reader has already an account.

The surprised and horror stricken uncle stood in mute astonishment for some moments after being informed by Eliza of her marriage. She again repeated the command,—"Leave my house in an hour, thou monster!" and then returned to her husband, where the promised explanation was made.

The amazement of Tudor, and the transports of his wife, at the sudden changes in their fortunes and conditions, may possibly be conceived, but they cannot be described. Being incompetent to the task, I will not attempt to describe the scene that successively followed—the embraces of the happy couple—the kisses exchanged—the joy of the faithful servants at seeing their young mistress once more at liberty—the chagrin, mortification and decampment of the inhuman uncle and his family—the congratulations of old friends and acquaintances—the parties that were given by Mrs. Tudor, as well as those attended by her and her husband—their many pleasant rides into the country, &c. &c.

One pleasant morning, some four or five days after the marriage, the attention of the officers and hands of the Boston vessel was directed to a splendid carriage, drawn by two cream colored horses, richly caparisoned, which was approaching the wharf and in a few minutes haulted immediately in front of the vessel.—The driver dismounted from his box, and let down the steps of the carriage; a gentleman gorgeously dressed steped out and assisted a lady with corresponding habiliments to alight; they then stepped on board the vessel, when the gentleman asked the Captain what port he was from—how many days he was performing the passage—when he intended to return—the amount of fare for pasengers, and other questions of a similar nature, receiving appropriate answers to the same—asked leave to examine the cabins and other accommodations of the vessel, (all the while avoiding as far as possible the Captain,) which were very courteously shown him. They then left the cabin, but before leaving the vessel, the gentleman turned around to the Captain and said:

"Captain ———, (calling him by name,) before leaving your vessel permit me to make you acquainted with Mrs. Tudor!"

It was not till this moment that the Captain and those around him recognized in the elegantly dressed gentleman their own friend and companion, Tudor the cooper!—they supposing that some sad, if not fatal accident had befallen him. I once more leave the reader to imagine the congratulations that followed, and the healths that were drank.

Tudor distributed the wages coming to him among his old associates—bade them "good bye"—but not, however until he had extracted a promise from the Captain and crew to call upon him as often as convenient before sailing—left the vessel and entered his carriage, and was driven to his own door.

Tudor and his wife lived through life upon the most amicable terms, and were blessed with prosperity, and an obedient circle of children. Some years after this marriage he returned, accompanied by his wife, to his native place, Boston, where he built two or three wharves, that bear his name to this day. They afterwards returned to London, where they died as they had lived since their union, honored and respected by all who enjoyed their acquaintance.

Discovery of a New Continent.—M. Dubouzel, an officer attached to the French expedition to the South Pole, has written a letter dated "Valparaison, March 30th," confirming the details given by M. D. D'Urville. A new circumstance mentioned by him is the discovery of a great continent to the south of South Shetland. "We carefull explored and determined" says that officer, "forty leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice. This discovery will be of real service to nautical and geographical science."

Thrice Weekly Age.

THE Publisher of THE AGE proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.

The price of the Thrice Weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as well best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some persons known to us become responsible therefor.

☞Editors in this State, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their columns.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 20, 1838.

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

GERMAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Silk & Worsted Vestings.

GEO. H. KENDALL,

HAS received from New York and Boston, a new stock of WOOLEN GOODS, viz:—
Blue and Black superfine GERMAN CLOTHS—
Polish and Citron Green " " "
Twilled black and Mulberry " "
Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Olive *London Cloths*,
Blues, Browns, Claréts and blacks, low priced "
Cassimeres and Sattinetts, Rich Figured Satin and Valencia Vestings, Merinos, Col'd Worsteds, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Lawns and Linens.

—ALSO—

Batting, Wadding, Ticking, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings.

WANTED AS ABOVE,

2000 Y'DS all Wool and Cotton and Wool Domestic FLANNEL.

200 Doz. Woollen SOCKS. Mixed and White Yarn in exchange for Goods.

No. 43, Clapp's Buildings, Middle Street,
Oct. 17. [*4w3] PORTLAND

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Josiah and Robert Maybury conveyed to me the subscriber by mortgage Deed, April 26, 1838, two parcels of land situated in Waterford; for a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the Oxford County Records, book 54, page 267, and, whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, I, the subscriber, claim to foreclose the above mortgage, agreeably to an Act additional to an Act respecting Mortgages and the right of equity of redemption, approved March 20, 1838.

ALGERNON S. HOWE.

Bridgton, Nov. 13, 1838. 3w14

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which *originate* all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and *every kind of crime or cruelty*, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing fom the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The mere fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through exeretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes billious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess those properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state o perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be basily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them; those wanting the *GENUINIE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3n52.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of O. S Coffran in Waterford, on *Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M* all the right which WALES JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives—being the same premises which Charles Billings mortgaged to Laura McWain to secure the payment of a note dated Feb. 9, 1835, for $81,84, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of $21, on account—said deed bearing date March 16, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 41, page 412, to which reference is had. Said *Billings* having conveyed said Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of said *Jordan*.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford Dec. 10, 1838. 3—3n18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1838, at two o'clock P. M. at the Store of Daniel Holden, Esq in Sweden in said county, all the right in equity which Calvin Powers of said Sweden has in and to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Sweden, to wit:—Lot numbered ninety two in the third division of Lots in said Sweden. Said premises or real estate being subject to a Mortgage by said Calvin Powers to Josiah Heald Treasurer of the board of Trustees of the Parsonage or Ministerial fund in Lovell, bearing date November 11, 1822—recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Lib 10, Folio 143—to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest, annually, in one year from date of said mortgage deed to Josiah Heald.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Deputy Sheriff.

November 18, 1838. 3 16

Public Notice.

WHEREAS I, John Conant of Alfred, in the County of York and State of Maine, have claim to one sixteenth part in common and undivided of Township numbered Two in the fifth Range West of Kennebec Bingham's Purchase in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, which was sold and conveyed in fee and in mortgage to Cyrus K. Conant then of Harrison, in the County of Cumberland, by John Lindsey and Charles Baker of Portland in said County of Cumberland, by their mortgage deed dated June first, A. D. 1835, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford, and which said Cyrus K. Conant conveyed and assigned to me by his deed dated June seventh, A. D. 1838,—And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the said John Conant claims to foreclose the aforesaid mortgage agreeably to "An Act additional to an Act respecting mortgages and the right in equity of redemption," passed March 20th, 1838.

Dated at Alfred the tenth day of November, A. D 1838.

3—16 JOHN CONANT.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction at the homestead farm of James H. Withington late of Peru, deceased, of said County of Oxford on Tuesday the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock *A. M.* so much of the real estate of the said Withington, including the reversion of the widow's dower, therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges; said estate consists in all the right and title said Withington had in his homestead farm,—also a lot or parcel of land called the Thurston place, lying in said Peru,—also a pew in the meeting house in Rumford, near Alvan Bolster's.

JOSEPH ADAMS.

Peru, Nov. 12, 1838.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter, for the year 1838, in their respective sums following, viz:—

	Description of Range.	No. of Lot.	No. acres	Value.	Interest.	Tax.	Deficient Highway 1837.	Total.
				$	$	$ c	$ cts	$ c.
Owners names	9	2	50	50	3	2 19	3 9	5 28
Unknown.	9	4					3 9	3 9

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the twenty-first day of March, next, (1839,) so much of said lands, as will discharge the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the store of John Higgins, Esq., in said town of Porter, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day.

ISAAC STANLEY,
Collector of Porter, for 1838.

Porter, Nov. 12, 1838. 14

Farm for Sale,

TO be sold at public Auction on the twenty-fifth day of Dec. next, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, the Farm situated in Paris, now owned and occupied by the subscriber, formerly owned by Josiah Bisco, Esq and known as the Bisco farm, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of land of the best quality, with a two story dwelling house, a barn 59 by 40 feet and out buildings, all in good repair—an orchard containing the best kind of grafted fruit, together with a variety of pear trees of the best kind. Said farm is well fenced with good stone wall, and is allowed to be one of the best farms in the County of Oxford.

Terms easy and made known at the time and place of sale. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT.

Paris, Oct. 26, 1838. 1s11

Threshing Machines.

LUTHER F. PINGREE of Oxford, manufactures the best of Threshing Machines and has two now on hand. He also manufactures at his Shop CLAPBOARD & SHINGLE MACHINES at order, and at the shortest notice.

Oxford, Nov. 6th, 1838. 3—13

ASHES

WANTED in exchange for Goods. Also, *Flannel Cloth, Yarn, Mittens,* and *Footings*, for which the highest price will be paid.

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris-Hill, Nov. 6, 1838. 4w12

NOTICE!

THE subscriber would *once more* remind those indebted to him, whose notes or accounts have been *one year* standing, that they *MUST be settl'ed*, IMMEDIATELY!!! FRANCIS BEMIS

Oct 1, 1838. 1f7

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first day of November, one brown Colt, supposed to be three years old. Said colt has a star in the forehead and one white hind foot. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

ISRAEL KIMBALL.

East Bethel, Nov. 13, 1838. 14

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, inst. are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling-house of Job Prince, in said Turner, on the last Saturday of December and third Saturday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOB PRINCE,
ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.

Turner Sept. 22, 1838. 1f9

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of Benjamin Foles, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, give notice that six months from this date have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of James Lunt in said Peru, on the last Saturdays in January and February next, from one till five o'clock, P. M on said days.

JAMES LUNT,
GEORGE W. LUNT, } Commissioners.

Peru, August 28 1838 3w14

Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

THE subscriber expresses his gratitude to his friends and the public for their patronage and other favors conferred on him heretofore; and gives notice that he has lately purchased a good assortment of materials for

Watch Repairing.

He has also a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few good WATCHES, *Watch Furniture, Silver and Plated* TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, THIMBLES &c. He invites his customers to call and examine for themselves.

☞CASH paid for old SILVER and GOLD

SIMEON WALTON.

Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1838.

A Market for CASH!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICINES, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS*, which will be sold low for *CASH, or short* approved credit.

---At Cost---

WILL be sold a good assortment of *Miscellaneou Works*—to close a consignment.

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at bargains, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES,

Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Oven & ash mouths, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS.

Boston *Academy's* Collection, *National* Church Harmony and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

Buffalo Robes,

FUR Seal, Nutre, and Seal CAPS, and Fur and Nutre COLLARS, just received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by *W. E. GOODNOW.*

Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1838. 3w12

☞*CASH WANTED!!*

ALL demands due the subscriber must be paid by the *first day of January next*, or cost will be made—*No Mistake!!!* *W. E GOODNOW.*

Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1838. 3w12

More Violins!!

FROM 5, 10, 15, & 20 Dollars, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 5, 1838. 3w17

BLANK!

WARRANTEE, Mortgage, and Quitclaim Deeds, also, CERTIFICATES for obtaining the bounty on Wheat and Corn, for sale at this Office.

Oct. 30